

PART

5.

ART WORK

OF

York,
Harrisburg and Lancaster.

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SCENE FROM RIVER FRONT.—Harrisburg.

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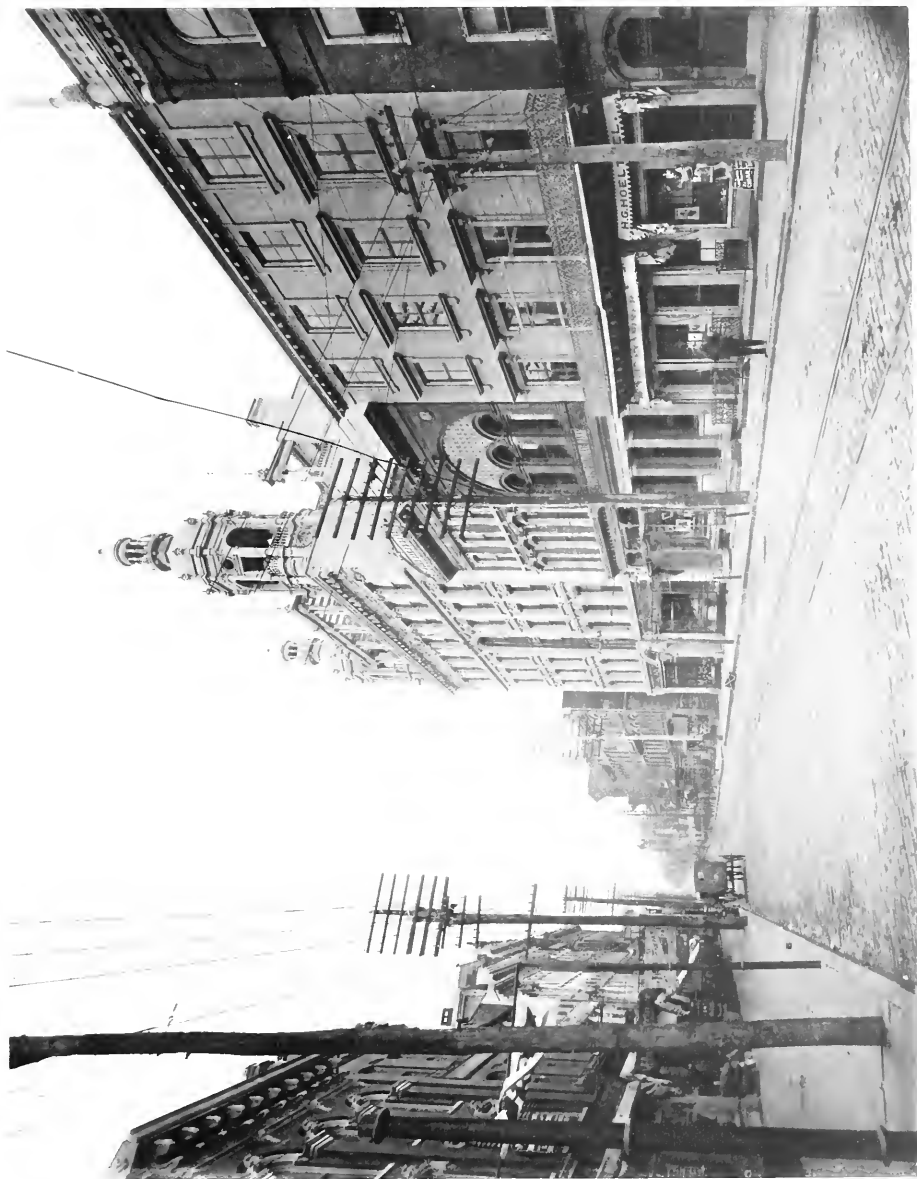


SCENES ON NORTH FRONT STREET.—Harrisburg.



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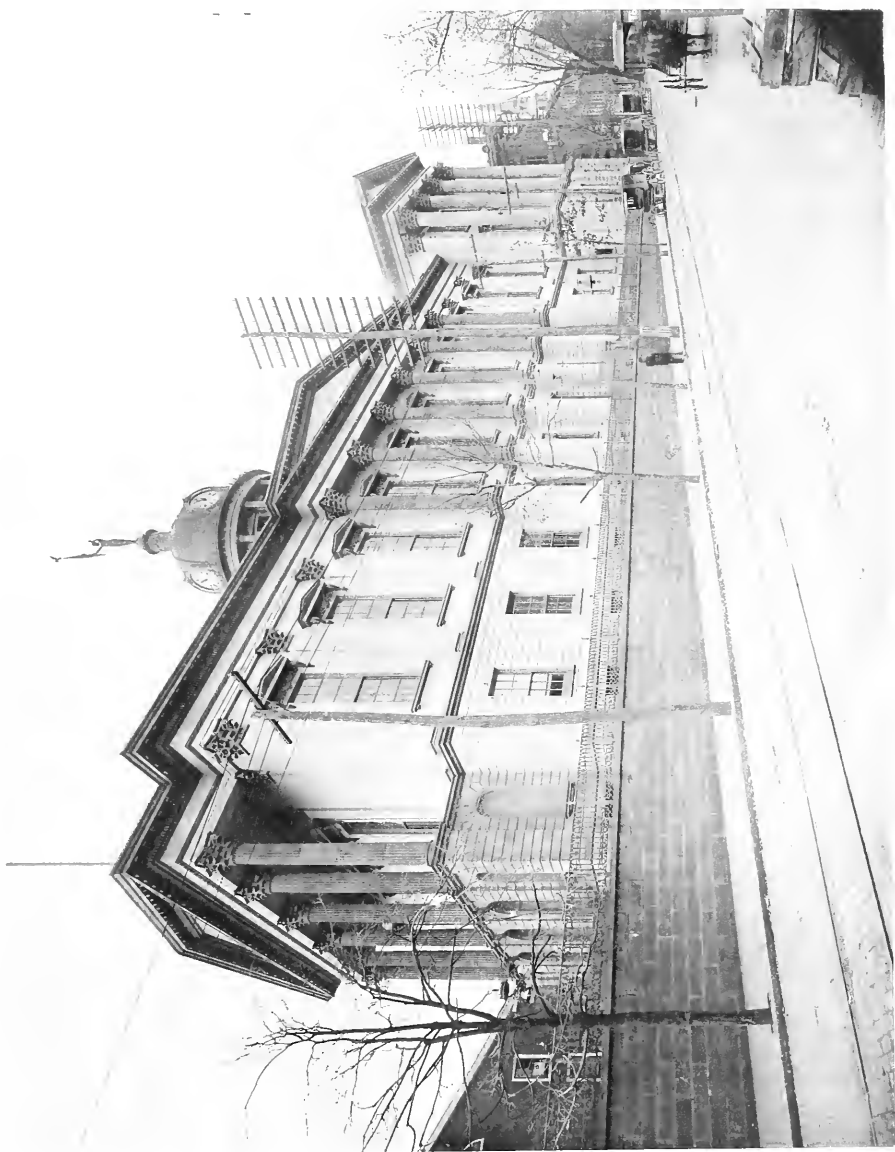


SCENE ON QUEEN STREET.—Lancaster.



FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE.—Lancaster.





COURT HOUSE. — Lancaster.



SCENE ON NORTH THIRD STREET.—Harrisburg.



SCENE ON NORTH FRONT STREET. Harrisburg.

time, or perhaps a little later, Lancaster held a prisoner who was destined to become famous in war annals. A man whose death was lamented and mourned, not only by the English forces, but by many of the loyal soldiers fighting on the side of the Colonies. This was the celebrated Major Andre, afterward captured a second time and hung as a spy, who was brought in and quartered on one of the residents of the town, a certain Caleb Cope. As the war went on the number of prisoners kept increasing until, in 1777, fully two thousand Hessians were held at one time, and in the minds of the authorities became quite a menace to the town. So much so, that we find a petition was sent to Congress to reduce the number and stating that the residents of Lancaster were in constant fear of an outbreak. This petition was acted upon and many of the prisoners were sent to Carlisle and York. Many controversies were held at this time about the loyalty of a goodly number of Lancasterians; the Germans, the Quakers and the Mennonites. Finally all such fears were set at rest when the tenets of the sects were explained and it was seen that they committed no overt acts. On the other hand Lancaster contributed strongly to the war in men, and her soldiery, though lacking greatly in military discipline, proved themselves hardy fighters and particularly good riflemen.

The War of 1812 found Lancaster at the front with many soldiers who, as a body, always brought honor on their town and county.

In 1777 the Continental Congress, being ousted from Philadelphia, sat for a few days in Lancaster; but, considering the town too close to General Howe's forces, decided to cross the Susquehanna and take up its session at York. In December, 1799, Lancaster became the Capital of the State of Pennsylvania, and remained so until 1812. In 1818 it became a city. From that time on its growth has been steady and sure. In 1880 its population was 25,769. In 1890, 32,011. And in 1900, 41,459. Unlike York and Harrisburg, Lancaster has been a city so long that within the memory of man it is difficult to ascertain facts regarding material changes in the different parts of the town. Many old buildings still remain as much defaced monuments of the past, the most noteworthy one being the old homestead of George Ross, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; but the majority of old landmarks are gone, their usefulness having passed away. The nomenclature of her main streets clearly shows her age, reminding us that the loyal citizens to their mother country loved to dignify their highways with titles of the royal family and high dignitaries of Old England.

Lancaster of today is the county seat of probably the most highly cultivated and fertile county in the United States. Until recently, if it is not so now, the city was the largest seed leaf tobacco center in the country, next to New York; and her tobacco trade has been one of her main sources of revenue. Lately, however, she has been attracting many manufacturies, owing to her favorable position on the main line of the P. R. R. and also having an outlet over the P. & R. R. R. The residents of Lancaster are pushing, generous, open-hearted people, who

